

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 15, 1847.

NO. 39.

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A. G. HODGES & CO.

J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

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For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$100.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will be sold to Subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2.50 at the expiration of six months.

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The Institute is organized in connection with the Academy, in which classes are taken, and are subjected to the name of Military Classes, or Cadets.

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15	77	88	1.50
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25	100	112	2.04
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35	136	151	2.95
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60	433	491	7.00

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TERMS.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty one weeks each.

The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1st Monday in March, the only vacation occupying the month of July.

The month of July will be spent in an excursion through the State, for the better study of its Geology and Natural Science generally.

Applicants for admission, on paying the charge of the Institute, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, will be admitted into the classes; their advancement may justify, and upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment as Cadet, from the Governor. The aim of the Institute is plain and neat, and being of Kentucky, Kentucky will greatly assist in the purchase of their clothing.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, Inspector. (*ex officio*.)

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Gen. Peter Dunlap, President of the Board and Adjutant Gen.

Hon. Henry Clay, Ambassador.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Franklin County.

Hon. David C. Estill, Madison County.

Gen. T. P. Jones, Scott County.

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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

Mr. CRENshaw resumed his remarks interrupted on yesterday by the joint order of the day.

The Senator from Louisville, just at the moment of the suspension of his remarks on yesterday, had asked him whether he had said that it was contended in the report of the majority of the committee, that the power of removal was granted to the President of the United States by express congressional enactment.

He would answer. The brief of the lawyers engaged by Mr. Hardin in his suit against the Second Auditor, had first been laid upon the tables of Senators—then they had heard a speech from Mr. Hardin himself, before the committee, and then two able and ingenious reports from the committee—all in opposition to the views which he entertained upon this subject. He had not made a critical examination of any of these documents, and had confounded the opinions and arguments contained in each. Upon examination, he discovered that this ground was taken in the report submitted by the Senator from Floyd, and in the brief filed by the lawyers. He had given more attention to the brief of the lawyers, because it had been prepared by two gentlemen of high legal distinction, and as he supposed under the supervision of Mr. Hardin, who was himself, a gentleman of distinguished legal attainments.

He would make some additional remarks to what he had said yesterday, with regard to the reference made to the act of Congress establishing the State department. The power of removal was not conferred upon the President by that act, as contended by the Senator from Floyd. That act, as reported to Congress, contained a clause recognizing the power of removal, but that clause was stricken out.

It is strange that when that clause was stricken out, it should now be contended, that the act conferred expressly the power of removal. One word as to the nature of the two offices, of the Secretary of State of U. S., and Secretary of Kentucky. It is contended that the latter is an office established by the constitution.

Is there any difference in the obligation to conform to a constitutional requisition, and a legal enactment not inconsistent with the constitution? He could see no difference in the obligation of a public officer to discharge duties prescribed by a law passed in accordance with the constitution, and to perform the same duties, if prescribed in the constitution itself. He conceded that the office of Secretary of Kentucky, was established by the constitution, and the Secretary of State of U. S. created by law, but the obligation to perform the duties annexed to the respective offices, was equally imperative.

The constitution of Kentucky prescribes, in part, the duties of the Secretary, and the tenure of his office—that he is to continue in office during the time for which the Governor is elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. The office of Secretary of State of U. S. is created by law, without any limit as to time; it is for life, to all intents and purposes, limited only by good behavior. What difference then exists between the two! The only difference is, that one is four years, during good behaviour, and the other is without limit, as to time, during good behaviour.

The provision in the Federal constitution providing for the removal of public officers by impeachment, is far stronger than the similar provision in our constitution. The former says: "all civil officers shall be removed by impeachment, &c." The latter says: they shall be "liable to impeachment, &c," thus clearly showing that impeachment was not the only means by which an officer could be removed.—What has been the practice of the Federal Government? The power of removal, as he had before remarked, had been conceded to the President in the very infancy of the Government, had always been exercised by him, and had never at any time been denied to him by any one. And yet, the arm of the State Executive was to be paralyzed, crippled and rendered incapable of doing anything.

It had been exultingly asked whether if the Governor should appoint a man to fill an office, represented to have become vacant by the death of the incumbent, and the latter should present himself alive, what would be done in such a case! Just such a case had arisen. In Arkansas, a Judge Tracy had been lying very ill, and the President hearing that he was dead, had appointed his successor—court came on, and Judge Tracy, having in the mean time recovered, made his appearance. The individual appointed to succeed him also appeared, and both claimed the right to the bench. A rustic, who had just come fresh from a bear hunt, was present, and after eyeing Judge Tracy very closely for some time, remarked very emphatically, "well," said he, "if Gen. Jackson says Judge Tracy are dead, why, then he are dead." What the Federal Executive may say and do is all right, but when it comes to the State Executive of Kentucky, then he is trammelled and crippled, his arm is too short. Can he not do that which is necessary and proper to enable him to discharge his official duties? Is not this power necessarily implied? The constitution requires all the official acts of the Governor to be attested by the Secretary—the Secretary refuses to attest them—and yet, the Governor cannot, we are told, remove this refractory Secretary. If it be necessary to have his official acts attested, the Governor surely has the power to see that it is done.

The Governor, however, has never contended for the power of removal, but in arguing this question, he takes the broadest ground. When he gave way on yesterday, he was remarking upon the validity of the acts of the Governor not properly attested. The Constitution requires the Secretary to attest all the official acts of the Executive—and it is thus made a necessary part of the act, and essential to its consummation. The act is not complete without it. It is a test of high character, that the Governor did execute the act.—Suppose then, there is no attestation—the Secretary refuses, and his assistant refuses to attest it, is the Governor's act valid without it? He repeated that he had as much right to contest the validity of such an act, as to contest the proper execution of a last will and testament.

The Governor, however, did not place this case upon the ground of the power of removal, but upon the ground that the office was vacated by non user. Was it so vacated? The law of 1795, which he had shown, had the force of a constitutional provision, requiring the Secretary to reside at the seat of Government. Does he not then vacate his office by a failure to comply with this requisition? If he removes from the State, that act, *ipso facto* vacates his office. If he is required to reside at a particular place within the State, and he removes to any other part of the State, does not this equally vacate his office? Where is the distinction between the two cases? He would deny any reasonable man to point it out. Suppose a Secretary is appointed and never comes into the office—roams about listless and indifferent, from grog shop to grog shop—he did not mean to say Mr. Hardin did this, he had never heard him charged with such habits. The Governor comes to him and says, "Mr. Secretary, I have a dozen patents in the office, which I wish you to attest," and he should reply, "Mr. Governor, do you go and

mind your own business—I know my duty—I am responsible to the law and not to you." Suppose he thus refuses to discharge the duties of his office, will it be contended that he has not abandoned his office?

He had great respect for the intelligence and legal ability of the Senators composing the committee, but they were certainly mistaken in supposing that the Constitution declared a vacancy to exist in any case in a public office. The Constitution declares certain offices incompatible, and the courts have decided, that where an officer accepts another incompatible office, he *ipso facto* vacates the first, without the necessity of a judicial proceeding; and the Governor has the right to fill the vacancy thus created. In England, the practice, he was aware, was different—there a judicial proceeding was necessary.

The Illinois case, reported in Scanmond, an authority for which he had high respect, but which was not binding here, had been quoted and relied upon. He denied that it was a parallel case to the one under consideration. Even then, however, the judges upon the bench were divided in opinion, one being of the opinion that the Governor had the power to remove the Secretary, and the other two overruling him. There was one Judge absent, who, if he had been on the bench, would have sided with the first, and the court would have been equally divided upon the question. But the two cases were essentially different. The Constitution of Illinois, requires the Secretary of State—he is called in our Constitution "the Secretary," not Secretary of State—a mere pessiman—that constitution requires him to keep a record of the official acts of the Governor, but not to attest them, as is required by our constitution. That close and intimate official connection is wanting between these two officers in Illinois, that exists here. That case too was decided upon the ground already discussed, that the office was established by the Constitution.

The committee contend, that the Senate forms a component part of the appointing power. In assuming this position, they come in conflict with one of the most distinguished jurists this country has ever produced—Chief Justice Marshall, who declares that the Executive alone has the appointing power, and that the Senate can only advise and consent to a nomination submitted to it by the Executive.

It is just the same, as if I wished to appoint an attorney to transact business for me at a distant point, and should advise with Gov. Dixon, as to the fitness of the person whose appointment I contemplated, and he should advise, either for, or against the appointment. The part which the Senate acts in appointments, is nothing more than this.

He would now come to the question, has the Senate the right to go behind Executive nominations, and inquire into the fact whether a vacancy exists? What power does the Constitution confer on the Governor? It gives him the right to fill all vacancies which occur during the recess of the Senate. In doing this, it necessarily gives him authority to determine when a vacancy exists. Will the Senate contend, that when the Governor has done what the Constitution gives him, a right to do, they have a right to revise his acts, and deny him the power with which the Constitution invests him. It should be recollectcd, that the vacancy which the nomination now before the Senate was intended to fill, was not a vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hardin's abandonment of the office. That vacancy had been filled during the recess, by the appointment of Mr. Kinkead, whose commission would expire, according to the provision of the Constitution, at the end of the present session of the Legislature, and it was to fill the vacancy which would be created by the expiration of that commission, that the nomination of Mr. Kinkead had been made.

During Gen. Washington's administration, it had been decided that the Senate could not go behind the Executive nomination, to inquire into any thing other than the qualifications of the nominee. Mr. Hardin, before the committee, had cited the case which arose during the administration of Governor Breathitt in this State, when he assumed, that vacancies existed in the offices of the several Commonwealth's attorneys, and proceeded to make nominations to fill the vacancies. The Senate had then decided that there were no vacancies. Mr. H. had read the affirmative vote, but had passed by the other side, among those who then sustained the Governor, he found the name of the Senator from Hickman. He would now, he was sure, be found acting a consistent part upon this question, for he had ever maintained his character for consistency, while a member of that body.

Another case too, had arisen during Gov. B.'s administration. A Mr. Woolsey, was the oldest magistrate upon the bench in Edmonson county, but at his suggestion, in the recommendation to be made to the Governor for Sheriff—in which the constitution requires regard to be paid to seniority—he was passed over, and the two next him on the list were recommended, and one of them appointed by the Governor. When the time rolled round for an appointment to be made, the County Court recommended the succeeding two on the list below Justice Woolsey. He remonstrated, saying that he had merely waved his right for the time being, to the Sheriffalty, and upon a representation of these facts, Gov. B. nominated him to the Senate, as Sheriff of Edmonson. Mr. Ginnrie was upon the committee to whom the matter was referred, and reported that the County Court had the power to recommend two persons for the office of Sheriff, and that the Governor and Senate had no right to go behind that recommendation, and inquire into the reasons which had induced it.

Mr. C. referred to decisions of the Court of Appeals, reported in 4th Ben. Monroe, and 3rd J. J. M., in support of the argument that the power of determining whether a vacancy existed, was an executive, and not a judicial character. The Senate in assuming the power of inquiring into the existence of a vacancy, and undertaking to decide judicially, that which they have no power so to decide—it is an executive power, and is vested in the Governor alone. If an individual is aggrieved, the courts are open to him, and he can there find a remedy, by which his grievances can be relieved.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WATERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a communication from the Board of Internal Improvement in response to the resolution of inquiry from the Senate, in relation to the rates of toll on the various Turnpike roads; ordered to be printed.

Also—a communication from John M. Helms, proposing to exempt the Public Printing at a less rate than now paid to Public Printer.

On motion of Mr. HEADY, this, and the communication of Messrs. Monsarrat & Co., of Louisville, presented some days since, were ordered to be printed; and on motion of Mr. PEYTON, referred to select committee, to report on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BRADLEY, from Committee on Enrollments, reported that said committee had examined sundry bills, and found them duly enrolled, whereupon they were severally signed by the Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, a message was sent to H. R. asking leave to withdraw a bill changing term of Whitley Circuit Court; said bill was rejected.

On motion, a joint resolution was adopted, postponing the election of public officers until Saturday next.

Mr. CROCKETT moved to strike out the sixteenth section. The section provides that the State may assume the road after thirty five years, under certain conditions; rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL offered an amendment which was decided out of order.

Mr. EVANS offered an amendment providing that the tax shall only be collected on so much of the road as is put in operation; adopted.

The SPEAKER remarked upon the bill at length.

The subject of rail road building had excited great attention throughout the country, for the last twenty-five years. He had the honor of presenting the first project for the construction of a rail road west of the Alleghany mountains, to the Kentucky Legislature. The road which was chartered, proved a failure. The stockholders lost all the money which they had invested in it. They were not disheartened by the failure.

In the State of Massachusetts, more than a million of dollars had been expended in building railroads, and they now yielded about twelve per cent.

The SPEAKER had prepared a map with the railroads constructed or chartered in the United States, marked upon it, and he called the attention of gentlemen to it. The advantages of railroads were found so great, that in the New England States, railroads were being constructed in several places parallel to other works already constructed, or to arms of the sea, which offered a good navigation.—A road would soon be constructed from Boston to New York.

The merchants and manufacturers of the north were stretching out their works to grasp the products of the west, which naturally would flow to the south. The States of Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, &c., were constructing roads to meet the west. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had all chartered roads to intersect Lake Erie, thus connecting Cincinnati with the East. A road had been chartered within the last thirty days, to connect St. Louis with Cincinnati. Kentucky must be connected with these chains of roads, it would be sooner or later, if it was not done by us, it would be done by those who will come after us. Let it be done now, that we may never regret our neglect.

The SPEAKER read a letter, showing the extent and benefits of railroads in Europe, which were all constructed by the government. And yet, a Kentucky Legislature hesitated to allow her own citizens to construct a road which would be so productive.

The SPEAKER felt so indisposed he could not continue the remarks he had prepared to make.

Mr. MARSHALL continued, and stated his objections to the bill. The gentleman from Fayette, (the Speaker) had only shown that increased facilities for travelling were a benefit to the country through which they passed.

He had supposed that the gentleman from Kenton, would have shown, the other day, as he promised to do, that the railroad proposed, would not injure the usefulness of any of the works already constructed by the State. Had he done this, Mr. M. would have cheerfully voted for the measure. But since this could not be done, since the road would benefit a few counties through which it passed, but permanently injure the already constructed works of the State, he felt called upon to oppose it. He had two main objections to the measure: 1st, it would be detrimental to the revenue of the State; and 2nd, it would prostrate the trade of Louisville, a city of our own State.

The gentleman from Kenton had asked of the Legislature to do justice to the people of the Licking Valley, who had never received any thing from the State. Did not an act pass the Legislature, at its last session, granting to the people the privilege of locking and damming the Licking! Mr. M. had no personal interest in opposition to the measure, further than the interest of the whole State was concerned.

He considered it a virtual agreement at the time the works of Internal Improvement were commenced, that they should support themselves.

If the construction of this road should so far detract from the revenues of the Kentucky river, that its revenue would not pay expenses, the people would abandon the works already constructed there, and suffer then to decay.

If the road would improve the value of lands in the country through which it passed, there would be a corresponding decrease in other portions of the State. Mr. M. gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. White and Spurr, the former to Tuesday, and the latter to Friday next.

Senate Bills.

The following bills from the Senate were taken up, and the amendments having been concurred in, passed.

A bill allowing an additional constable to Spencer, Green, and Cumberland counties.

A bill allowing additional Justices of the Peace to Bath and Henry counties.

A bill to change an election precinct in Hart county, and for other purposes.

A bill to allow two additional Justices of the Peace to Wayne, and one to Bath county.

A bill for the benefit of John R. Ringo.

A bill for the benefit of Elias P. Davis and others.

A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Breathitt county.

A bill to amend the law in relation to guardians and wards.

A bill to amend an act entitled, an act to reduce into one all acts relating to the town of Danville.

A bill for the benefit of James Purvis.

A bill for the benefit of Ann Neal.

A bill for the benefit of the town of Portland; amendment disagreed to.

On motion, Mr. ALEXANDER was added to the committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. HANSON had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bourbon county.

Mr. COBB reported a bill to regulate the appointment of trustees for the Knox county seminary, and for other purposes; passed.

Mr. MCHENRY reported a bill for the benefit of the Baptist Church at Fish Pool, in Jefferson county; passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS, South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

The subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches of tailoring and we know stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHES, CASKET-MERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

The stock of Goods are all purchased from the best of firms, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be equal for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.

They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.

We are Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.

Garments of every description, cut to order, and with the least possible delay. RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.

October 29, 1846—732-ff

BLACK TEA.—A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by TODD & CHITTENDEN.

December 29, 1846—by

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

A SYNOPSIS OF ACTS

PASSED AND APPROVED AT THE DEC. SESSION, 1846-7.

1. An act to change the time of holding the County Court of Johnson. To be held on the 4th Mondays, instead of 2d Mondays, as heretofore.

2. An act to change the name of Stephen A. Red, to that of Stephen A. Carver.

3. An act to change the time of holding the April and October terms of the Lewis County Court. To be held on the first instead of the third Mondays in said months.

4. An act to amend the laws relating to the town of Frankfort. Makes it lawful for any of the officers of the Board of Trustees to reside at any place within one half of a mile of the Court House of Frankfort county.

5. An act to establish the town of Rollington, in

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT.....MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1847.

THE LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT.—The Ladies of the Episcopal Church, will give an entertainment at the upper room of the Court House, this evening. They promise a good supper, Jellies, Ice Creams, and other refreshments, among which may be found CHICKEN SALAD, a sort of "chicken fixin'," for which Frankfort is celebrated, above all other places. Of course every body will go.

The remains of Gen. HAMER reached Cincinnati, on the 11th inst. A meeting of the citizens of that city was held at the Court House on the evening of the arrival of the remains, and measures were adopted to pay appropriate honors to the memory of the lamented dead. The Hon. N. C. READ was appointed to pronounce an oration upon the life and character of Gen. HAMER.

A RUMOR.—The Pittsburg Journal, contains a rumor by Telegraph, stating that Dr. Holland, bearer of despatches from the Army, had arrived at Washington.

The purport of his despatches, says the Journal, is not yet fully disclosed, but enough is known, to justify the belief, that he brings some communication, indicating in plain terms the desire of the Mexicans for peace.

The rumor we are inclined to think, is not entitled to any credit whatever.

Mr. DOUGLASS OF ILLINOIS AND THE WASHINGTON UNION.—In the House of Representatives, after the Journal was read on the 8th inst. Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, arose to a privileged question. He called the attention of the House, to the "Union's" report of Mr. WENTWORTH's speech. Mr. D. pronounced the report to be a mischievous caricature, and utterly untrue, in many particulars. The Union was defended by Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. DOUGLASS came back at Kennedy, and the fight being exclusively Democratic, is said to have produced no little merriment on the Whig side of the Hall.

Mr. DOUGLASS offered a resolution, expelling the Union's reporter from the floor of the House. The House after refusing to lay the resolution on the table, referred it to a select committee, with instructions to ascertain the facts, and report them to the House. Old father Ritchie's troubles seem to thicken around his head.

C. B. SQUIRE, the Senator from Huron and Erie counties, in the Ohio Legislature, died on the 3d inst., aged 31 years.

FIRE IN COVINGTON.—We learn by a letter received from Covington, dated the 12th, that the large pork house in that city, owned by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and occupied by Col. J. S. Morgan, was totally destroyed by fire, on the evening of the 11th inst. The pork house was insured, and there was, we are gratified to learn, insurance on the contents, which will very nearly cover the loss, which was estimated at about \$50,000. Some of the Cincinnati firemen were injured by the falling of a wall.

For the Commonwealth
Hon. R. P. LETCHER,
Under a firm conviction that your services in promoting the great interests of the Whig party, will be invaluable in the next Congress of the United States, a large number of your personal and political friends assembled here, from various portions of the Eighth Congressional District, are desirous that you should become a candidate to succeed the gallant Davis, as its representative. We trust that you will return a favorable and early response.

MANY WHIGS.

A NOBLE VOTE.—The Democrats in the U. S. Senate who voted to strike out the censure proviso from the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, were Messrs. Benton, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Houston, Rusk, Soule, (his first vote in the Senate,) and Speight. These were the only men who rose superior to party on the first impulse, though on the final passage of Mr. Webster's amendment, the vote was unanimous.—*Lou. Jour.*

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

TO MISS E. D. B.

All Lizzie, my sweet girl,
Since thou my rest hast broken,
Clip for me a tiny curl,
And send it as a token
Of thy love, or fond esteem,
For the cold and wayward churl,
That does thy beauties dream;
Let that small boon declare it,
Gratia gratiam partit!

Or, if thou'd rather sing
From thine eye of liquid blue,
A glance like the beam of spring,
When it tints with rose hue
The snowy clouds of evening;
Upon my heart let it gleam,
Soft as the vesper star's beam;
I'll never with another share it,
Gratia gratiam partit!

It not a clance, let a sigh,
With love's aroma sweet,
From out thy ruby lip fly,
Pur pinion swift to beat

From out my breast its sadness,
To dispel approaching sadness,
And fill my soul with gladness;

Naught 'pon the way will scare it,
Gratia gratiam partit!

Do let a sigh come to meet
The one that I've just sent
From this loving heart of mine,
Thro' the buoyant air to greet,
With soft words and pure intent.

That obtrude one of thine:
It ought to be quickly sent,

The rough, rude winds will spare it,
Gratia gratiam partit!

ZOMAUSASAGAPO.

A Nurse Wanted.

I WISH to hire for the remainder of the year, a NEGRO GIRL suitable for a NURSE. J. W. PRUETT.
Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1847.

General Advertisements.

FAIR! FAIR!

THE LADIES of Lexington will give a Fair, for the benefit of the Union Philosophical Society of the Transylvania University, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 18th and 19th inst., at the BRUEN HOUSE. It is hoped a generous public will allow a liberal patronage. J. B. COCHRAN,
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1847—31
Ch'ty Com. U. P. S.

Ladies' Entertainment!

THE LADIES of the Episcopal Church, will give an Entertainment in the Upper Room of the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 15th, COMMENCING AT 7 o'clock.

A good Supper, Salad, Jellies, Ice Creams, Cakes, and other delicacies, will be offered for sale on reasonable terms.

The Post Office will be kept open; and the "Telegraphic Mail" is expected to arrive about that time, bringing the latest intelligence on all subjects, and from every direction. All news are expected to be punctual in their attendance.

Admission—50 Cents—Children half price.

February 13, 1847.

22d of February.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE approaching 22d of February, will be celebrated in this place, by FRANKFORT DIVISION, No. 28, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, by an Oration, Procession, &c.

The Oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, by REV'D MONROE, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Order will meet at the Hall, the upper room of the Court House, at half past 9 o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of joining in Procession.

The different Divisions in this State, the adjoining States, and all transient Brothers, are respectfully invited to unite with us on this occasion.

JAMES DAVIDSON,
T. J. TOBIN,
W.M. T. HERNDON,
JOHN D. POLLARD,
GEO. W. TRIPPLETT,
H. G. BANTA,
Committee of Arrangements.

January 1, 1847.

Oyster Saloon.

PIERSON & MERIWETHER, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, the Members of the Legislature, and Strangers visiting Frankfort, that they have fitted up a Room at their CONFECTORY ESTABLISHMENT, on St. Clair Street, and will, during the Winter, be prepared to furnish all who may call on them PRESH AND PICKLED OYSTERS, served up in a variety, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Call and try.

January 1, 1847.

N. SIMS,

On the corner opposite the Weisiger House, HAS to assist him, HENRY C. GOINS, a Son and Graduate of the celebrated Barber, STRADFORW, (John S. Goins.) He also has attached to his shop, FOUR AS NEAT BATHTUBS, as there is in any city in the West, kept perfectly warm and comfortable as Summer, both day and night, and will bathe gentlemen to their entire satisfaction, at the reduced price of 25 cents.

A good article of BLUE LICK WATER always on hand.

January 1, 1847.

DR. LLOYD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, AT THE OLD DRUG STORE, FRANKFORT, Constantly on hand, (at Wholesale and Retail,) a full stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Patent Medicines.

GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYED, &c. &c. &c. If the party and goodness of

February 1, 1847.

Painted Buckets, &c.

6 Dozen Painted Buckets:

3 Dozen painted Tubs: Tubs received and for sale by

JAN. 22.—1847—41-11 TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CAPITOL HALL,

Corner of St. Clair and Market Streets, Frankfort, Ky

John Cogle,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that his establishment is now open for the Winter. He is supplied with every variety of GAME, VENISON AND OYSTERS.

And is prepared to serve them up in a very superior manner, at all hours, day and night, at very short notice, and on liberal terms.

His BAR is supplied with Choice Old Liquors, and he pledges himself to spare neither pains nor expense to accommodate those who may favor him with a call.

January 1, 1847.

SUNDRIES.

5 HALF BRBS. GOLDEN SYRUP; 2 do. New York do;

5 lugs. No. 1, New Orleans Sugar; 2 do. No. 2, New Orleans Sugar; just received and for sale by

R. S. HOLTON.

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Cincinnati Advertisements.

Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas.

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned, having purchased of N. Gurney, Esq., the entire establishment, embracing the *Atlas* Newspaper, Job Office, &c., will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the *Atlas*.

The entire management of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS R. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, the *White Journal* at the Capitol of Kentucky. The departments of *Commercial News*, *Literature*, *Art*, *Topics*, & *General Information*, will be attended by a corps of Regular Assistant Editors; while, also, in all departments of the paper, the editor will be aided by numerous occasional contributors and correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Columbus, Washington, and other important points; so that the paper will be made, in every respect, of the best variety of enterprise, information, and other means to accomplish such result, an interesting and useful Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

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Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy this Prospectus. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor of any occasion.

THOS. E. STEVENSON,

W. R. LOOKER,

JAMES T. TODD.

CINCINNATI, December 23, 1846.

GH. H. B. FARRAR, at the Commonwealth office, is authorized to receive subscribers and receipt for subscriptions to the *Atlas*.

T. & C. NEAVE.

Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c., November 24, 1846.

700-wtwd&



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES,
GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE.

No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. LSO, Dealers in Tinplate, Zinc, Block-Tin, Brass, Kettles, etc.

PATENT PARLOR STOVES, of choice design, handsomely

got up, for burning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly AIR

TIGHT.

CITY HOTEL.

D. TUTTLE & SONS

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they did, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, open this well known Hotel, on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. The house has been neatly fitted up, and is pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the city. The entrance of two rooms, the main entrance on Fourth street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for tourists; also rooms for single gentlemen, well fitted up.

The proprietors will pay strict attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.

D. TUTTLE,

G. P. TUTTLE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846.—738-51w&d

PEKIN TEA COMPANY.

Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.

This Company has been established in New York, for the

purpose of importing the following:

HOUSE FAMILY TEAS.

The Company will respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, where will be found at all times, a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put up in a superior manner. They will be anxious to have the aroma of our TEAS, and to obtain the 5 pound cartons.

And others visiting the city in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities of TEAS, now to be seen in the West.

J. S. NEAVE, Agent, in Melodeon Building,

Corner of Walnut and 4th streets, Cincinnati.

N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.

December 1, 1846.—728-51w&d

JNO. P. WINSTON,

MEAD & WINSTON,

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

No. 15, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE leave to inform the Merchants of the Western Com-

pany, that we are now receiving in addition to our former stock, a very extensive variety of Goods in the Hardware line,

of American, English and German Manufacture.

We invite all our Friends and Merchants to an examination of our stock, before they make their purchases in other markets, as we are confident that our prices will be found correspondingly low with those of New York and other Eastern cities. No efforts shall be wanting by us to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.

(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE.)

SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,

No. 145, Main Street, few doors below Fourth,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING: Also, Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Nov. 24, 1846.—728-51w&d

JOHN W. Applegate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions,

In the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.

Office North East corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 8, 1847.

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Jan. 1, 1847.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.

MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH,

Louisville Advertisements.

A CARD.

ARIS THROCKMORTON

BROS. & CO., proprietors of the largest & best Assortment of the *ATLAS* HOUSE in Louisville, where they hope to see all his old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable who have him with their patronage.

Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—744-5m

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH,

MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE at all times on hand, one of the largest and best assortments of

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Spices, Indigo, Glassware, Sponges, Instruments, Patent Medicines, and

other articles.

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